







# Daily Democrat

## SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH!

LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

ALL ABOUT THE JOHNSON STANTON IMBROGLIO.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE AND STANTON'S ANSWER.

The Cause of the Difficulties.

THE PRESIDENT WILL REMOVE STANTON.

THE CABINET DECIDED HE HAS THE RIGHT TO DO SO.

Sheridan will Certainly be Removed.

NEW YORK, August 7.

The Herald's special service of the Secretary of War has decided the President's policy in relation to retirement offices. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that grave public considerations constrain him. Mr. Quincy, Sherman's successor, Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. It is not decided what step Mr. Johnson will next take, but I think it will notify Mr. Stanton to leave. Secretary of War and must vacate forthwith.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the President was closed with his secretary, and to others to-night. It is supposed it had reference to the Stanton imbroglio.

The subject of Stanton's removal has been the subject of much discussion, and there has been much speculation to learn what will next transpire. Among prominent officials it seems to be the general opinion that the President will not remove Mr. Stanton under the provisions of the first section of the tenure of office bill. Stanton kept himself almost completely shut up in his private office to-day.

It is the opinion of the Herald that Stanton is not altogether in favor of the President's action in this matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton.

A year ago, when there was a serious thought of removing Stanton, Weed and E. M. Lyman's influence, coupled with Ward's entreaties, induced the President to act. It is now said by the friends of the President that Stanton's offenses amount to a deliberate system of obstruction, and, if continued, would be of a much more serious nature.

That the flight of the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts and the concealment of the instruments of violence are circumstances indicating guilt.

Eight—That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, circumstances being against him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of his defense.

That the flight of the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts and the concealment of the instruments of violence are circumstances indicating guilt.

Ninth—That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, circumstances being against him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of his defense.

That the flight of the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts and the concealment of the instruments of violence are circumstances indicating guilt.

Tenth—Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, by duress or fear is not admitted as evidence, it is admitted that the party who made it, if made freely or voluntarily, is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

As to the credibility of witness, you see them face to face; you know them; and are compelled to believe the truthfulness of their testimony. You are to judge whether their testimony has been impeached, and consider every matter that will cast any light as to the credibility of the witness.

That the witness is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

## SURRATT.

Judge Fisher's Charge to the Jury.

The Case Submitted to the Jury.

A Verdict Expected To-day.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

In the Surratt case to-day after some discussion upon immaterial points, Judge Fisher charged the jury at length, concluding as follows:

First—That a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice President of the republic and to commit the acts of treason and espionage, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Government by throwing it into anarchy and confusion is treason and heinous and hurtful to the public welfare.

Second—That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as well as the members of the party responsible, not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may follow from it.

Third—That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder, included in the greater crime of treason.

Fourth—That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the execution of such a conspirator, the intent of the party may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the offense laid in the indictment.

Fifth—That it was not necessary to aver in an indictment that a fact was true, in order to show the jury to take into account in assessing the punishment for the party.

Sixth—That he who does not act by an order of his superior, and is responsible for its consequences, is also responsible for a criminal act.

Seventh—That although an order is clearly given for a complete and unavoidable defense, misfeasance from the immediate scene of a crime, resulting from a conspiracy unperpetrated and abandoned by the party, will not avail him, if the order is given in a criminal case.

Eighth—That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, circumstances being against him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of his defense.

Ninth—That the flight of the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts and the concealment of the instruments of violence are circumstances indicating guilt.

Tenth—Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, by duress or fear is not admitted as evidence, it is admitted that the party who made it, if made freely or voluntarily, is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

As to the credibility of witness, you see them face to face; you know them; and are compelled to believe the truthfulness of their testimony. You are to judge whether their testimony has been impeached, and consider every matter that will cast any light as to the credibility of the witness.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled to give his testimony, and the burden of proof is on the party who has the witness in his power, to disprove the testimony of any witness unless satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character, truth, and veracity.

That the party who has the witness in his power, is compelled